

英 语

(广播讲座试用本)

第 四 册

河南省业余英语广播讲座教材编写组

毛主席语录

要搞马克思主义，不要搞修正主义：要团结，不要分裂；要光明正大，不要搞阴谋诡计。

Practise Marxism-Leninism, and not revisionism; unite, and don't split; be open and aboveboard, and don't intrigue and conspire.

领导我们事业的核心力量是中国共产党。

指导我们思想的理论基础是马克思列宁主义。

The force at the core leading our cause forward is the Chinese Communist Party.

The theoretical basis guiding our thinking is Marxism-Leninism.

世上无难事，只要肯登攀。

Nothing is hard in this world if you dare to scale the heights.

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Lesson One

Text

Our Great Motherland

Our motherland, the People's Republic of China, is a great socialist country. It has a long history, a rich culture and a glorious revolutionary tradition.

Before liberation, China was a poor and backward country. The Chinese people, under the leadership of Chairman Mao and the Chinese Communist Party, overthrew the reactionary rule of imperialism, feudalism and bureaucrat-capitalism after long revolutionary struggles, and founded the People's Republic of China in 1949.

Since then, the Chinese people, armed with Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought, have won great victories in socialist revolution and socialist construction. The Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution has smashed the three bourgeois headquarters of Liu Shao-chi, Lin Biao and the "gang of four". It has further

consolidated the dictatorship of the proletariat.

Today, under the leadership of the Party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua, the Chinese people are working hard to build China into a powerful modern socialist country.

New Words and Expressions

motherland ['mʌðəlænd]

n. 祖国

rich [ritʃ] *a.* 丰富的; 富

culture ['kʌltʃə] *n.*

文化; 教养

glorious ['glɔ:riəs] *a.*

光荣的; 辉煌的

tradition [trə'diʃən] *n.*

传统

before [bi'fɔ:]

prep. & conj. 在……以前

adv. 以前, 从前

liberation [libə'reiʃən] *n.*

解放

backward ['bækwəd] *a.*

落后的; 向后的

leadership ['li:dəʃip] *n.*

领导

under the leadership of

在……领导下

overthrow [əʊvə'θrəʊ]

(overthrew [əʊvə'θru:],

overthrown [əʊvə'θrəʊn])

v. 推翻 *n.* 颠覆

reactionary [ri:'ækʃənəri]

a. 反动的 *n.* 反动分子

rule [ru:l] *n.* 统治

v. 统治; 治理

feudalism ['fju:dəlizm]

n. 封建主义

bureaucrat ['bjʊərəukræt]

n. 官僚

bureaucrat-capitalism

官僚资本主义

found [faʊnd] *v.*

建立; 创办

since [sins] *prep. & conj.*

自从……以来

since then 从此
 arm [ɑ:m] *n.* 武装
n. 胳膊
 smash [smæʃ] *v.* & *n.*
 粉碎
 bourgeois ['buəʒwɑ:]
a. 资产阶级的
n. 资产阶级分子(单复数形式一样)
 headquarters ['hed'kwɔ:təz]
n. 司令部(单复数形式一样)
 gang [gæŋ] *n.*
 (一)帮, (一)伙
 the "gang of four"

“四人帮”
 further ['fə:ðə]
adv. 进一步地
adv. & *a.* 较远地(的)
 consolidate [kən'solideit]
v. 巩固
 central ['sentrəl] *a.*
 中央的; 中心的
 committee [kə'miti] *n.*
 委员会
 head [hed] *v.* 率领
n. 头; 领导
 powerful ['paʊəfʊl] *a.*
 强大的

Notes

Since then, the Chinese people, armed with Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought, have won great victories in socialist revolution and socialist construction.

从此,用马克思列宁主义、毛泽东思想武装起来的中国人民在社会主义革命和社会主义建设中取得了伟大的胜利。

句中, armed with Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought 是过去分词短语, 用作定语, 修饰它前面的名词 the Chinese people。

过去分词短语用作定语的例子, 课文中还有 headed by Chairman Hua (以华主席为首的), 用来修饰它前面的 the Party Central Committee。

Grammar

The Present Perfect Tense (I)

(现在完成时)

1. 现在完成时主要有三种用法。其中的一种是表示某一已经完成的动作对现在产生的影响和结果。例如:

1) His brother has gone to the countryside.

他弟弟到农村去了。(说明他弟弟现在不在这里。)

2) We have planted some trees around the building.

我们在大楼周围栽了些树。(说明现在大楼周围有树。)

3) Who has opened the window?

谁把窗户打开了?(说明现在窗户仍然开着。)

4) He has had his supper.

他吃过晚饭了。(说明他现在不饿。)

“到农村去”、“栽树”、“开窗户”、“吃晚饭”等动作发生在过去,而且已经完成,但直接造成了现在的情况:“他现在不在这里”、“大楼周围有树”、“窗户开着”、“他现在不饿”。

2. 现在完成时的构成:

现在完成时由助动词 have(has) 加上过去分词构成。

- 1) 规则动词的过去分词和它的过去式相同(都是在动词原形后面加 -ed)。例如:

原形	过去式	过去分词
work	worked	worked
study	studied	studied
stop	stopped	stopped

2) 不规则动词的过去分词有各种不同形式(请参看附录 II “不规则动词表”)。例如:

原形	过去式	过去分词
be	was (were)	been
have	had	had
do	did	done
read	read [red]	read [red]
see	saw	seen

3) 现在完成时的肯定式、否定式、疑问式和简略答语(以动词 see 为例)如下:

肯 定 式	否 定 式
I } have seen ...	I } have not seen ...
You } have seen ...	You } have not seen ...
He } has seen ...	He } has not seen ...
She } has seen ...	She } has not seen ...
We } have seen ...	We } have not seen ...
You } have seen ...	You } have not seen ...
They } have seen ...	They } have not seen ...

疑 问 式	简 略 答 语
Have you seen ... ?	Yes, I have. No, I haven't.
Has he seen ... ?	Yes, he has. No, he hasn't.
Have they seen ... ?	Yes, they have. No, they haven't.

Exercises

1. 写出下列动词的过去式、过去分词和现在分词:

be know see do teach find make have
let put cut read study carry stop plan

2. 把下列句子变成一般问句, 并作肯定和否定的简略回答:

- 1) He has gone to the countryside.
- 2) I have already seen the film *Lei Feng*.
- 3) They have visited that plant.
- 4) We have heard the news.

3. 用所给动词的一般现在时或现在完成时填空, 然后把句子译成汉语:

- 1) { His sister ____ (go) to the countryside.
 { She ____ (be) not here.
- 2) { How long ____ you ____ (study) English?
 { Do you often ____ (speak) English?
- 3) { He ____ (go) to the sports ground.
 { He ____ (be) not in the classroom.
- 4) { I ____ (have) my breakfast.
 { I ____ (be) not hungry (['hʌŋɡri] a. 饿).

4. 用介词填空:

- 1) I have read Volume Five of the *Selected Works* ____ *Mao Tsetung*.
- 2) The Chinese people are working hard to build China ____ a powerful modern socialist country.
- 3) ____ liberation, great changes have taken place (发生) in our country.

- 4) Chairman Hua has led us _____ smashing the "gang of four".
 - 5) The great Proletarian Cultural Revolution has further consolidated the dictatorship of the proletariat _____ China.
 - 6) We are determined to make greater contributions _____ the revolution.
 - 7) Under the leadership of the Party Central Committee headed _____ Chairman Hua, we shall win still greater victories _____ both socialist revolution and socialist construction.
 - 8) We must carry the struggle _____ combating and preventing revisionism through _____ the end.
 - 9) _____ Friday afternoon, we shall discuss how to continue the revolution _____ the dictatorship of the proletariat.
 - 10) He persevered _____ studying works _____ Marx and Engels.
5. 把下列句子译成英语:
- 1) 解放前, 中国劳动人民在帝国主义、封建主义和官僚资本主义的反动统治下, 过着贫困的生活。
 - 2) 解放以来, 中国人民在社会主义革命和社会主义建设中已取得了伟大的胜利。他们决心把自己的祖国建设成为一个现代化的社会主义强国。
 - 3) 在华主席为首的党中央的领导下, 中国人民将赢得社会主义革命和社会主义建设的更大胜利。
6. 将下列句子译成汉语, 注意 make 的用法:

- 1) They plan to make more tractors this year.
- 2) Lenin read a great deal and made full notes while he read.
- 3) He made a lot of investigations all over the county.
- 4) They are making more and more contributions to the medical and health services in our vast countryside.
- 5) We are determined to make revolution in the countryside all our lives.
- 6) Practice makes perfect.
- 7) The news made (使得) us happy.

Reading Material

Some Facts about China

A: Where is China?

B: China is in the east of Asia.

A: What is the total area of China?

B: It is about 9,600,000 square kilometres.

A: What is her population?

B: She has a population of over 800 millions, the largest in the world.

A: What are the longest rivers in China?

B: The Yangtze River and the Yellow River are the two longest rivers in China.

A: Are there many islands along the seacoast?

B: Yes, there are. The two biggest of them are Taiwan and Hainan.

fact [fækt] *n.* 事实, 实况

east [i:st] *n.* 东部, 东方

a. 东方的

total ['təʊtl] *a.* 总的

n. 总计

total area 总面积

square [skweə]

a. 平方的, 正方的

n. 广场; 正方

kilometre ['kilə,mi:tə] *n.*

公里

population [ˌpɒpju'leɪʃən]

n. 人口; (全体)居民

largest ['lɑ:dʒɪst] *a.*

最大的

longest ['lɒŋgɪst] *a.*

最长的

the Yangtze ['jæŋtsɪ]

River 长江, 扬子江

yellow ['jeləʊ] *a.*

黄(色)的

the Yellow River 黄河

island ['aɪlənd] *n.* 岛屿

seacoast ['si:'kəʊst] *n.*

海岸

biggest ['bɪgɪst] *a.* 最大的

Lesson Two

Text

Chengchow

Chengchow is the capital of Honan Province. It stands beside the Yellow River, at the junction of the Lunghai and Peking-Kwangchow rail lines. It is the political, economic and cultural centre of the province.

Chengchow is a city of glorious revolutionary tradition. In 1923 the Peking-Hankow Railway Workers Union led the famous February 7th Strike here. This strike wrote a glorious page in the history of China's working-class movement.

Before liberation Chengchow was a dirty little town known as "the city of wind and sand". But now it has become a new-type industrial city with machine-building industry, textile, printing and dyeing and other light industries. Tall buildings have sprung up all over the city, with the February 7th Memorial Tower standing at the centre. There are broad

streets with green trees on both sides. Chengchow has taken on an entirely new look.

Under the wise leadership of the Party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua, the people of Chengchow are going all out to win still greater victories.

New Words and Expressions

Chengchow (地名) 郑州

Honan (地名) 河南

province ['prɒvɪns] *n.* 省

stand [stænd] (stood

[stud], stood)

v. 位于; 立, 站

n. 立场

beside [bi'saɪd] *prep.*

在……的旁边

yellow ['jeləʊ] *a.* 黄(色)的

n. 黄色

the Yellow River 黄河

junction ['dʒʌŋkʃən] *n.*

交叉点

Lunghai 陇海

Kwangchow (地名) 广州

rail [reɪl] *n.* 铁轨

rail line 铁路线

political [pə'litɪkəl] *a.*

政治的

economic [i:kə'nɒmɪk] *a.*

经济(上)的; 经济学的

centre ['sentə] *n.*

中心; 中央

union ['ju:njən] *n.*

工会; 联合; 联邦, 联盟

famous ['feɪməs] *a.*

著名的

strike [straɪk] *n.* 罢工

v. 打, 击

page [peɪdʒ] *n.* 页

dirty ['dɜ:ti] *a.* 肮脏的

wind [waɪnd] *n.* 风

sand [sænd] *n.* 沙

industrial [ɪn'dʌstriəl] *a.*

工业的

machine-building

[mə'ʃi:n-bɪldɪŋ] *a.*

制造机器的

industry ['ɪndəstri] *n.*

工业; 勤劳

print [prɪnt] *v. & n.*

印; 印刷; 出版

dye [daɪ] *v.* 染 *n.* 染料

light [laɪt] *a.* 轻

n. 灯, 灯光; 光 *v.* 照明

light industry 轻工业

tall [tɔ:l] *a.* 高的

spring [sprɪŋ] (*sprang*

[spræŋ], *sprung* [sprʌŋ])

v. 出现; 跳 *n.* 春(季)

spring up 出现

memorial [mi'mɔ:riəl]

a. 纪念的; 追悼的

n. 纪念碑

the February 7th

Memorial Tower

二七纪念塔

broad [brɔ:d] *a.* 宽阔

side [saɪd] *n.* 边; 旁边; 侧面

entirely [ɪn'taɪəli] *adv.*

完全地; 全然

wise [waɪz] *a.*

英明的; 聪明的

Notes

1. It stands beside the Yellow River, at the junction of the Lunghai and Peking-Kwangchow rail lines.

它位于黄河之滨, 陇海铁路和京广铁路在此交叉。

2. In 1923 the Peking-Hankow Railway Workers Union led the famous February 7th Strike here.

一九二三年, 京汉铁路总工会在这里领导了著名的二七大罢工。

the Peking-Hankow Railway Workers Union

京汉铁路总工会

the February 7th Strike 二七大罢工

3. But now it has become a new-type industrial city

with machine-building industry, textile, printing and dyeing, and other light industries.

可是现在它已成为一个拥有机器制造工业和纺织、印染等轻工业的新型工业城市。

with 在这里的意思是“有，具有”。又如：

China is a country with a long history and glorious revolutionary tradition.

中国是一个具有悠久历史和光荣革命传统的国家。

4. Tall buildings have sprung up all over the city, with the February 7th Memorial Tower standing at the centre.

高大的建筑物遍布全城，二七纪念塔矗立中心。

with the February 7th Memorial Tower standing at the centre 在这里作状语，进一步说明细节。

5. There are broad streets with green trees on both sides.

宽阔的街道两旁树木葱绿。

with green trees on both sides 在这里用作定语，修饰 broad streets。

Grammar

The Present Perfect Tense (II)

(现在完成时)

1. 现在完成时的另一用法是表示从过去某时到现在这段时间中发生了的事情。例如：

1) The workers in that plant have made fifteen